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THE LAW OF ARREST IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS. By Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1915. pp. xliii, 287.

The first edition of this handy manual was printed in 1904; and the author then expressed the wish of producing "a work so exhaustive that the profession might feel justified in pronouncing it a standard authority on the subject with which it deals." The success of the book has, in some degree at least, corresponded with this aspiration; it "is now in common use in police departments, and law offices." In the preface to the second edition the author lays great (but certainly not too great) stress upon the usefulness of the book to police officers. One may fairly add, however, that it is an excellent elementary summary of the law of arrest and imprisonment for the student and the lawyer. Its claim to be regarded as a standard and exhaustive treatise is rather too broad.

An increase of about one-fifth in the matter of the book is largely caused by the addition of new citations. The number of cases has increased by about one-fourth.

A few errors or misleading statements have been noted. On page 100 it is said that under a hue and cry, a private person may make an arrest even though it should subsequently be shown that no felony had been committed. For this proposition, the case of *People v. Lillard*, 18 Cal. App. 343, is cited. This was not a case of hue and cry, nor did the court mention those words. The hue and cry, properly so called, has of course never existed on this continent. In that case it was an admitted fact that the felony had been committed by the deceased and it was clear that the defendant knew, or had reasonable grounds to believe, that this was the case. The subsequent statement on page 136, citing the same case, that an arrest by hue and cry is not obsolete, is certainly unfounded. On page 131, the statement that any private person, present when a felony is committed, is bound by the law to arrest the felon, has probably never been true in this country. It is certainly not true to-day. In no American case is there even a dictum to that effect, so far as the reviewer has found, except one or two loose statements that it is the duty of a bystander to arrest a felon, and therefore he may justify making the arrest. In these passages "duty" is unquestionably used in the same sense in which it is said to be the duty of a person to defend himself. In the note on page 115, the statement with respect to an officer arresting without warrant for a suspected misdemeanor, is based on the rather unusual provision of the New York Code of Criminal Procedure. The statement is misleading as a statement of general law.

These examples are drawn from one chapter only, but that is the most important one in the book.

J. H. B.

RAILROAD RATE REGULATION. By Joseph Henry Beale and Bruce Wyman. Second Edition by Bruce Wyman. New York: Baker, Voorhis and Company. 1915. pp. xcvi, 1210.

In 1906, as many important amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act, known as the Hepburn Amendments, were about to take effect, Messrs. Beale and Wyman issued their first edition of *Railroad Rate Regulation*. Of course it was not possible to do more than barely to call attention to the important changes produced in the Interstate Commerce Act by the important amendments of 1906.

Again in 1910 Congress gave long and serious consideration to the Interstate Commerce Act as amended in 1906, and again very important amendments resulted.